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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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| Г | Miscellaneous Info | | | REPORT NO. | | 25> |
| DATE OF INFO. | from Funkwerk Koep | | | DATE DISTR. | 29 January 195 | 54 . |
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| PLACE ACQUIRED | | | | REQUIREMENT REFERENCES | | 25> |
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| | nti-collision appa | ratus (Koll | isionssch: | utzgeraet) | | ē. |
| | | | | ork is still held | up by lack | ć |
| · | of klystrens a | nd magnetro | ons. | | | |
| (; | A pilot seriesIt is not know. | of about l n where ser | .0 will be ries produ | made in Funkwork betien will take pl | Koepenick. ace. | : |
| b. <u>F</u> | urther work | | | | | |
| 25X1 | | | | | | |
| 25X1 | ere very intereste | d in a smal | llen set | The Russians have | the Russians | 3 |
| ±. 25X1 | he laboratory sinc | e their ori | iginal req | uests for a smalle | | |
| · t | o be designed) wil | l be for ai | lrborne us | e; this assumptio | n seems to be | |
| | ased only on the fi ighter. | act that th | ne set wou | ld have to be much | emeries and | |
| 2. Radio | beacon near Sassn | itz on Rues | gen ("Funk | feuer") | | |
| radia built | transmitter has been tte. Because of a lack to, or at least not not yet on the air | of funds, completed | however. | It the serial masts has certain which). | is fully ready to ave not yet been The apparatus is | |
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| 3. | |
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| 4. | KN-3 transmitter |
| 25X1 | A KN-3 apparatus, with 5 KW power stage built by Funkwerk Koepenick (3-24 mcs) |
| | was to be supplied to the "SOVETSKI SOYUZ" The ship has also on board: |
| | 2 x 800 W transmitters: short and intermediate (Grenz-) wave |
| | 4 x 100 W " " " " " " " " |
| | 2 x 100 W transmitter: long wave |
| | 2 x 70 W emergency transmitter (500 KW). |
| 5. | |
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| 6. | "Michael" amaratus |
| | The Funkwerk Koepenick is to convert an unspecified number of "Michael" apparatuse |
| 25X1 | delivered to the VP for teleprinter traffic. The Berlin-Cottbus section will be installed first. |
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| 7. | Miscellaneous information |
| 25X1 | a. No more repatriates from the USSR are known to have been taken on by the Funkwerk |
| 25X1 | b. No new development tasks are known to have come in |
| 8. | Radio direction beacon (Funkleitfeuer). |
| -• | A description of the operation of this apparatus was published in the Leipzig Fair |
| | edition of the Berliner Zeitung. A translation is attached as an appendix. |
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APPENDIX

Method of operation of "Funkleitfeuer"

(Article in the East German newspaper "Perliner Zeitung", Leipzig Autumn Fair edition)

Radio direction beacon (Funkleitfeuer) for the first time before the public

"Funkleitfeuer" makes it possible for ships to reach harbor safely and to leave again, during fog and bad visibility, without a pilot.

It is especially important in deep-sea fishing, when it is a question of landing the catch quickly and going out again regardless of the weather. Apart from a wireless receiver, which can be found in even small ships, it is not necessary to have any special apparatus to receive these signals.

The beacons operate on the long-wave band (about 300 kcs) in the A2-band on the following principle:

The transmitter is built, with its aerial equipment, on the coast so that it is in a straight line with the entry to the harbor. It is controlled by an automatic key device and repeats continually the following sequence: The transmitter first sends its identification signal and then a continuous note. The horizontal radiation diagram is now a circle. During the time when the continuous note is being transmitted, a double-circle characteristic with 90° phase-distortion is also transmitted. Through interference of the two radiation diagrams, circle and double circle, a cardioid results.

In the rhythm of complementary morse-signals, "e" (dot) and "t" (dash) or "a" (dot-dash) and "n" (dash-dot), the double circle characteristic is transmitted first with the 90° phase position advanced, and then retarded 90°. This produces a reversal (Umklappen) in the resultant cardioid radiation characteristic. The line of symmetry of this reversal is the recognized beam for the entry of the harbor. If the ship goes off the beam, the continuous buzz is accompanied by morse-signals "e" or "t", or alternatively "a" or "n", according to the direction of the deviation. The ship can then correct its course until the single continuous buzz of the guide-beam is received - that is, until the ship is once more on the correct course for entry into the harbor.

The radio direction beacon was developed by Funkwerk Koepenick and will be demonstrated for the first time at the Leipzig Fair, 1953.

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